THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] TUESDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER, 1834. [NO. 2370.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Seized by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, at the suit of BAPOO RAGOONATH JOSHEE, *and* PURMANUNDASS NAGURDASS, *trading under the name and firm of* BAPOO *and* PURMANUNDASS. } *Plaintifs.*

vs.

ROBERT TAYLOR *and* HENRY LOFTUS GUILLEMAND, *trading under the name and firm of* ROBERT TAYLOR *and Company.* } *Defendants.*

NOTICE is hereby given that on Wednesday next, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon will be sold by public auction at the Sheriff's Office opposite the Mint,

21 Water Butts and,
4 do. do. in Shooks.

Well adapted for a Ship's use and in good order.

J. L. PHILIPPS,
Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
15th September, 1834.

શ્રી•સુમબઇની•જ્યુડીકેટરની•સુપરીમ કોરટમોથી
શારીફનું•વેચાણ

ફરીઆદી•ફરનારાઓ•બાપુ•રઘુનાઠ•જોશી તથા•પરમાંનનદાશ•નાગારદાશ•એકો•બાપુ તથા•પરમાંનનદાશને•નામનો•ધંધો•ફરતા તા•તેકોનુ•ફેરીઅ•કેઅશીશ•નામનુ•કુકં મનાંચુ•જવાબ•દેનારાઓ•રાબટ• તેલર• તથા•કેનરી•લાકતશ•ગીલેમંડ•એકો• રા બટ•તેલર•તથા•કુમપનીને•નામનો•ધંધો• ચલાવતા•હતા•તેકો•ઉપર•થાજહુકે•તેથી કેઠલ•કરેલી•અસલકેઅીમત•ટાય•મારી• કબજ•કીધીછે ❀

ખબર•કીઆંથી•આપીએચજે

[redacted]

[redacted] will con-
[redacted] as relate to,
[redacted]h, the Pay and
[redacted]ms of Abstracts
[redacted]e various Certifi-
[redacted] proceeding to Eu-
[redacted]artments; together
[redacted]s will render it a
[redacted]work of reference to
[redacted]aymasters of corps,
[redacted]and Commissariat
[redacted]f the work is fix-
[redacted]as it will not be
[redacted]umber of Sub-
[redacted] gentlemen wish-
[redacted], are requested to
[redacted]ion of their intention.

[redacted] to be addressed (post paid) to Mr. J.
[redacted]LY, Military Auditor General's Office,
[redacted]l, Bombay,
Bombay, 16*th September*, 1834.

[redacted]ALE at the Courier Office—A
[redacted]DE OF SIGNALS, with a list of
[redacted]f their corresponding numbers in
[redacted]ee, and the Commercial Navy of
[redacted] together with those belonging
[redacted]Bombay. Price, one rupee.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that the letters of Administration of the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of NATHANIEL CASTLETON MAW, late a Lieutenant Colonel in the service of the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, heretofore granted to MARTIN WEST, Esquire, as the Registrar of the said Court, may be revoked; and that like letters of Administration (with the last Will and Testament of the said Nathaniel Castleton Maw annexed) may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK, Esquire, as the Registrar of the said Court; all persons concerned therein, are hereby Apprized thereof.—Dated this 15th day of September, 1834.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mrs. ROZA DE MELLO, Widow and Executrix to the Estate of the late Mr. DOMINGOS GONSALVES, has agreed to dispose of a Dwelling House, situate at Kavel, near the Portuguese Church, to Mr. LUIS MANOEL GONSALVES, any person, having any claim thereon, either by mortgage or inheritance, is hereby apprized to make the same known to the said purchaser, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the claim will stand void.—Bombay, 16th September, 1834.

THE change which has recently taken place in the local currency, having occasioned an important alteration in the adjustment of the accounts of the several departments under Government, Mr. J. MULLALY, of the Military Auditor General's Office, begs leave to intimate to the officers of this Establishment, that he has, in consequence, prepared a new set of Pay Tables for the Bombay Army.

The following table of Contents is published for information:—

No. 1. and 2, are Tables shewing the total amount of Regimental Pay and Allowances to the Commissioned, Non-commissioned officers, and privates of His Majesty's Dragoons, in Garrison and Field, in advance for a month of 30, and in arrears for 31 days.

Nos. 3 & 4..do...do. H. M's. Infantry.
" 5 & 6..do...Hon'ble Co's. Horse Art.
" 7 & 8..do...do. Foot Artillery.
do. Engineers.
European Infantry.
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STOLEN—Between Monday the 8th, and Saturday the 13th instant, from an Iron Chest at the house of the Undersigned, two Government PROMISSORY NOTES.

No. 895 of 1829-30 dated 7th July, 1830 for Sa. Rs. 7,000.
" 3005 of do. — do 9th Feb., 1831 for..... " 7,500

The public is cautioned against purchasing them, and whoever may contribute towards their discovery, or may bring them to the Proprietor at his house, No. 41, in Moodee Khana Street, within the Fort, will be handsomely rewarded.

HAJEE MAHOMED ALLY BEER,
Bombay, 15th September, 1834.

اشتہار

ازتاریخ ۸ دو شنبہ تا تاریخ ۱۳ شنبہ ماہ حال از خانۂ مرقومہ زیل ور سندوق آہنی نوٹ ہای سرکاری پرا مسری بوند دوزدیدہ شد نمبر ازان نوٹ ۸۹۵ از سنہ ۱۸۲۹ و ۱۸۳۰ و نوشتۂ هفتم جولائی سنہ ۱۸۳۰ سکہ روپیہ ۷۰۰۰ و ثانی نوٹ نمبر ۳۰۰۵ سنہ ۱۸۲۹ و ۱۸۳۰ ونوشتۂ ۹ فیبرواری ۱۸۳۱ سکہ روپیہ ۷۸۰۰ خبر میدہد بہ مشتریان و ہر کسی کہ ور گرفتن دوزد کوشش نماید یا بیارد و نخانہ مالک ور قلعہ بہ محلۂ موری خانہ ویران خانہ نمبر ۴۱ بہ او انعام خوب خواہد داد

حاجی محمد علی بیر ۸ سپتمبر ۱۸۳۴

शीमवारे•तारीख ८ मी•थीते•तथा•शनी शरवारे•तारीख १३ मी•चालता•महीनांनी• श्रुधी•केठल•शाही•फरनारनां•धेकेरमोथी•लो कोडांनी•पेतीमोथी•शरफारी•वेचाजुकी• प रांमेशारी•बेनोटो•चोराज्छे•तेनी•चीगत ❀

तेमोनी•नोट•एकनो•नंबर ८९५ शंने १८२९ तथा १८३० नी•तारीख ७ मी•जुलाइ १८३० नी•तेरीखनी•ते•शीका•रूपीआ ७००० नी ❀

नोट•बीजी•नंबर ३००५ शंने १८२९ तथा ३० नी•तारीख ९ मी•फेबरवारी १८३१ नी तेरीखनी•ते•शीका•रूपीआ ७५०० नी ❀

वाशते•ए•नोटो•जेकोइ•वेचाती•लीए• तेने•चेतावेय•तथा•जेकोइ•तेवा•धणीने•पक डी•लावानी•मदद•करशे•अथवा•केनां•मालेक पाशे•कोटमो•मोटीखांनांनां•मोकोलामां• नंबर ४१ वाला•धेकेरमो•लावशे•ते•धणीने• शाटू•छनांम•आपिआमो•आवशे—ता• १५ मी• शपतेमबर १८३४

हाजी•महमद•अली•बीर

सोमवारी ता॥ ८ पासुन ते शनवार ता॥ १३ चालते महीन्याची परीयंत खाली सद्द करणाराचे घरातुन लोखं डाचे पेटीतुन दोन सरकारी प्रामशा री नोट चोरून नेल्या आहेत त्याचा तप शील.

नबंर ८९५ सन १८२९ तें ३० ता॥ ७ जुलइ १८३० चे सीका रूप य ७०००

नबंर ३००५ सन १८२९ तें ३० ता॥ ९ फेब्रिवारी सन १८३१ चो सीका रूपय ७५००

सदरहु नोटो बाबद वीकत घेणारा स श्रूत व्हावयाकरीता वजोकोणा पकी बातमी देइल अथवा आणून याधण्या स कोटात भोधीखान्याचे गलीत नबंर ४१ चेघरात देइल त्यास चांगले बक्षीस मीळेल ता॥ १५ सपटेबंर सन १८३४

हाजीम्हाभदअालीबीर

NOTICE is hereby given—That the sale of the Household Furniture and property of the Honorable Wm. Newnham, Esq., is postponed until Wednesday, the 15th of October, proximo, previous to which date due notice will be given and Catalogues issued by Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co.

N. B. The Carriages and Horses belonging o Mr. N. will be put up for sale at half past t ne P. M. on the first day's sale.
o *Nesbit Lane, September 16th*, 1834.

BOMBAY CALENDAR FOR 1835.

IT is requested by the EDITOR OF THE COURIER, that any errors in the designation, rank or names of Individuals inserted in the CALENDAR for the present year, may be at an early period, made known at the Courier Office, that they may be corrected; and if any Gentleman whose name is not in the list of European inhabitants of the Island, will favor the Editor with a note stating the manner he would wish it should be inserted, it shall be accordingly published

16th September, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Maimon JOOSUB BHALADEENA, having purchased from SHAIK ABDULLA bin EBRAHIM CHAWOOLKER, all that piece or parcel of Land with the Warehouse, Messuage or Tenement thereon built and standing, situate without the Fort walls on the Mussid Bander road, in the neighbourhood of the House of RUTTONSEY DHARSY, any person or persons having any claim or demand thereon, by way of Mortgage or being otherwise interested therein, are hereby required to make known the same to the Purchaser at his House, situate without the Fort, Maimon Waddah street, in writing, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 12th day of September, 1834.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•કીઆંથી•આપીએચજે

મેમન•જુશબ•ભલેદીના•એ•ધણીએ•જમી ननो•ફટકો•એક•તે•ઉપર•વખાર•બાંધેલીછે તે•શુધાં•રોખ•અબદલા•બીન•જનારાઇમ• યેવુલકર•પાશેથી•વેચાતો•લેવાનુ•શાટુ•કીધુંછે તે•શ્રી•બાકારકોટ•મશીદ•બંદરનાં•રશતા• ઉપર•રટનશી•ધારશીનાં•ધેકેરની•પડોશમો છે—એ•ઉપર•કરએક•લોક•અથવા•લોકોનો ગીરવી•અથવા•બીજી•કરકાંઇ•રીતનો•દાવો અથવા•માંગણુ•પોચનુ•કોએતો•તેનાંમોને• જાંણ•કરેચજે•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમો ખરીદદારને•બાકારકોટ•મેમનવાડાનાં•મોકો લામો•તેનાં•ધેકેરમો•લખતથી•જાકેર•કરે— મુદત•પછી•કોઇનો•દાવો•કબુલ•કરશે• નકી —તારીખ ૧૨ મી•શપતેમબર ૧૮૩૪ ❀

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE LADY FEVERSHAM, G. WEBSTER, Commander, burthen 500 Tons, will leave Bombay in all October, and call on the Coast for Passengers if inducement offers. For terms, apply to Captain WEBSTER, or to DIROM, CARTER and Co. Carries a Surgeon.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE HECTOR, 400 Tons, with all despatch. Has excellent accommodation,—Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON, and Co.

PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE Ship TRIUMPH, 600 Tons, T. GREEN, Commander, is expected here about the 15th November, and will be despatched in the course of the following month. Carries a Surgeon, and will call on the Coast if inducement offers. Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co. at whose office, plans of the accommodation may be seen.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE MARQUIS of HASTINGS, 500 Tons, J. CLARKSON, Commander, is expected from London about the 20th proximo.

This vessel carries a Surgeon, and will leave in all December, or first week in January. calling on the Coast, if occasion re uires.

Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co. who have plans of the accommodation.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Barque ARAB, of 350 Tons, J. S. SPARKES, H. C. S. Commander, is expected here about the middle of this month, and will be dispatched about the end of Oct. Has good accommodations for a small party of passengers, and will call on the Coast if inducement offers. Apply to McGREGOR, EDMOND AND Co. *Bombay, 16th Sept.*, 1834.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—Considerable differences I regret to observe, exist between the members of the Bombay Literary Society respecting the purposes for which it was instituted,—some maintaining it to be, if not strictly literary, at least to partake generally of that character; while others, in apparent consternation at it being supposed for a moment that they were associated with Literary men, not only deprecate the appellation, but contend for it being but a mere circulating library. To reconcile these contradictions which time and better management can alone hope to correct, is not the purpose of this letter, but as an advocate for the former opinion, I would wish to point out some method, which might tend to support its sinking reputation, and extend the sphere of it usefulness, beyond what the advantages—and they are doubtless many—that a mere circulation of the books is calculated to produce.

It is certainly not a little humiliating to those who may take a similar view of the association with myself, to observe the great contrast between the proceedings of the other branches at Bengal and Madras and our own; the two former, invariably exhibit both the praiseworthy endeavour, and well executed design of adding to the stores of knowledge in able written papers, read at their respective meetings; the productions, be it recollected, of their members, who, whatever sentiments they may entertain regarding their own Society, have at least the common sense not to hold forth opinions derogatory to it character; to what commendation the latter aspires, a very cursory perusal of a few late numbers of the Courier will suffice to demonstrate.

That the comparison should be unfortunately against us, is undoubtedly to be lamented, and not sufficiently to be deplored; but the fact is rather, I should conceive, to be imputed to a want of encouragement to pursue those objects, to which many of our fellow members elsewhere so zealously devote themselves, than any lack of the necessary qualifications or will on the part of the members here to follow their example; for surely it is not to be denied that in the Society are ranked many distinguished members who, on the required stimulous being given, would soon compete with, if not outrun their brethren at the other Presidencies in the pursuits of literature. By one of the articles of the Regulations, papers and communications are read and laid before the meeting; those, when presented, are doubtless received with the attention the merits of the production intrinsically deserves, but whether the little eclat attending any work of merit by such proceeding forms the inducement with members to withhold the benefit of their literary labors, certain it is that such communications are few and far between. Is it enough, however, I would ask, that they be thus disposed of, or granting that this species of attention bestowed upon them is sufficiently flattering to authors to induce them to offer the result of their researches to the Society, that this should form the whole of its proceedings that by any construction will bear the name of literary? Is it out of the pale of the Regulations? Is it foreign to the constitution of the Society? Nay, is it, I would demand, beyond the capacity of members to meet for the discussion of literary subjects? Sir, the venerable name at the head of the Society under whose auspices, and subject to whose management, it affairs are carried on, forbid us to answer in the negative. Other names too, there are, which if not so well known, are nevertheless of high repute, and by no means confined to the circles in which the parties respectively move, and with these requisites for our purpose, assurances also of an entire and brilliant success, if the will be not wanting, shall we hesitate to make the arrangements necessary for the display of talent, which if not now connected, are at least made subservient to other interests?

If meetings then entirely relating to Literature and are unconnected with business of any other kind (the period and number of them, of course to be arranged by those whose province it is to settle such affairs) were occasionally held, and every encouragement and facility afforded to members to render all the assistance in their power in the way of communications, treatises, &c. the advantages generally to be derived from them are scarcely to be calculated upon. Considered in its literary character, the Society would be greatly benefitted, while the advantages of instruction thus conferred, would necessarily increase the number of its members anxious to throng to its assemblies, which I have no hesitation is asserting would, in a short time, rise to a level in point of talent with those splendid soirees in England, of which it is only necessary to instance those of Sir H. Halford, to whose honorable example I would solicit the attention of our respected President.

Before such a consummation devoutly to be wished can be effected, a little more unanimity among the office bearers than at present appears to exist is desirable, the want of which however, it is incumbent on the members generally to see, that it in no way affects the interest or disturbs the proper management of the Society.

Yours, &c.
R M. S.

Bombay, 10th September, 1834.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

To Monitor, Aristarchus, One of his Scholars; the Quondam Scholar, In print, Priscilla, *nel quibuscanque aliis nominibus gandetis*, the correspondents on the subject of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

"Too much puddin ad choke a dog."

GROSE.

Captain "Grose's classical dictionary" is a work which I suppose the most fastidious cannot deny to be legitimately acting quotable, and acting on this supposition, I have placed the foregoing choice *morceau* as a head to this my first chapter. May I enquire, merely for information sake, if this correspondence is to be interminable, or whether (as with the Calcutta Steam bubble,) the public is to be bored *usque ad nauseam* about what? 'twill pose Aristarchus, and he is the most voluminous correspondent amongst you, to answer the question. The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society is—wrap the odious assertion up as you please—a circulating library, and nothing more. There is no denying it is a branch of the R. A. S., but what advantage, beyond a name, does it derive from being so? Are the members of the Branch Society admitted a whit the sooner to become members of the parent society? Which parent, with filial piety be it spoken, treating it as a sort of illegitimate offspring, subjects it members not only to a ballot, but, with sorrow I must write the truth, to rejection. You will observe I avoid expressions likely to excite anger, and do not use the word "blackballing." If you wish the Society to hold a rank higher than that of a mere library, first seek to deserve that rank. Your thirst after the honour of belonging to a literary Society is certainly praiseworthy; but pray bring something more than the mere thirst to the market; let us have a little, a very little talent, and until your Society shews that it possesses some; the point that it possesses any may be considered a doubtful one. The Society contains about a fourth of the elite European population of Bombay, as its members, any one of whom, would, I dare to say, be very angry if told he had no claim to belong to a learned Society. Truly them we ought to have a large body of talent in this Society, and yet, on looking over the list I can scarcely find half a dozen whose names have been heard of as more than the authors of such letters as In Print, Monitor, &c. &c What indeed can be expected when all this talent is wasted, absolutely thrown away, in squabbles as to whether, a motion or an amendment shall have precedence. Do not, I pray you, Mr. Monitor, waste your strength in erroneously vituperating and sneering at a known individual, while yourself concealed behind the mask of a pseudonimous signature: "In Print's' letters are not the most clear in style; so far from it indeed, that opinions are expressed that he writes at a known individual, rather than at a newspaper Correspondent. This kind of work would cease, if Editors required every person to sign, as I do, their true names. An excellent understanding seems also to exist between "In Print," "One of his scholars" and two or three others, whose sole object seems to be pouncing upon "Monitor," who, to give the d——l his due, leaves openings enough and to spare for their attacks. I hope my enquiring, whether these correspondents are in partnership? will not be deemed intrusive. I have written this in a great hurry, but doubt whether, if I had more leisure I should have altered the manner in which it is strung together.—Allowances will, I hope, be made for the unconnectedness of style when it is remembered what an inconsistent sort of a being is *Paul Pry*.—Not, by the way, the author of the Steam Doggerils which appeared in Saturday's Courier.

Sept. 14th.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—Could I, through the medium of your paper, request to be informed by any of your military readers, whether or not I am in error in entertaining the opinion that the native soldiery are suffering an injustice from the late discovery of a new interpretation of the orders of government regarding the compensation for grain? Until the other day this compensation was always paid in the following manner: The number of lbs. to be purchased for the local rupee having been ascertained, a reference to a table gave the amount due thereon, and the sum was charged of course in the same currency as that by which the price of the grain was determined: but now, however, the plan is to learn the quantity of grain procurable for the *Bombay* rupee; to refer to the table as before; and, it might be supposed, to charge by all means for the amount in Bombay currency. But no such thing; it is decreed that it be paid in the local coin of the district; a coin that is in some places four, some seven, and others nine per cent, inferior to that which regulated both the price of the grain and the rate of the compensation.

I have, &c,
MOOSAFUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—There are on the small Island of Bombay more schools than you are aware of, and notwithstanding the fine advertisements and flaming professions that we, who are doomed to be perpetual residents, so frequently meet with in the public prints, we have not yet had the satisfaction of witnessing any thing in the visible shape of practical proofs or results of the different systems now in operation for the cultivation of the juvenile mind. As one practical proof or testimony of the efficiency of a seminary is worth a thousand empty professions, it is not to be wondered at that I perused with intense interest the result of an examination of one of the schools in Bombay as recorded by the reverend examinator, and inserted in the Courier of the 13th. instant. It is exceedingly desirable that the public should be made acquainted with what is taught in the various schools here, the manner they are conducted, the progress of the pupils, and other points connected with their training for the different walks of life. I would have men of character, of attainments, and of respectability, preside over these examinations, and for many obvious reasons would prefer clergymen of either of the established churches. No private friends of the individual, but public friends of education, and of the rising generation. The results to be published in the newspapers for the information and satisfaction of the public, both near and far, that they may have an opportunity of judging for themselves, which school to prefer. At present the only guides are I fear partiality, necessity, interest, or friendship, tho' I am willing to admit there may be one or two schools which may be considered exceptions, and which owe their success and support entirely to merit.

A few words in respect to the testimonial which has originated these suggestions. It must be, as you remark, "as satisfactory to parents and guardians as it is both flattering and creditable to Mr. Boswell and his pupils." From what I have heard of this school, it occurs to me that the reverend gentleman, owing perhaps to the multiplicity and pressure of his other avocations, could not command sufficient time to examine the school *thoroughly*. I am aware that many other things are taught in this Seminary than the reverend gentleman has noticed, or perhaps, his remarks meant to apply only to what he conceived important and necessary in education Any person might become acquainted with the routine of the school by stepping in suddenly (and this is the best way of taking a school.) He will find the pupils simultaneously employed on different subjects. Some at the Maps and Globes; some at Geometry; some composing a theme or essay; some filling up a skeleton exercise; some construing and parsing: some at arithmetic and writing; some at reading and spelling: some again at the grammar of arts and sciences: and others at Sacred and Profane History;—thus diversifying their studies and aiding improvement, and this plan, we must admit, is well calculated to circulate a body of knowledge through a whole school.

I have never seen it myself, but I have heard it mentioned that simple experiments in Natural Philosophy are occasionally exhibited for the amusement and instruction of the puplis, but this is not on a very extensive scale, as the purchase of a complete philosophical apparatus would be too expensive for the establishment to bear at present.

As I think well of the Conductor and his school, he will pardon me for injecting a hint, which, if he were to adopt, might turn to his profit. I regret to find that Latin, Greek and Hebrew are not taught. What reason can be assigned for it? We ought not to expect one man to teach every thing, but why not engage suitable teachers? I have heard it said that no encouragement would be afforded. This alters case. But let the trial be made. I do not wish it to be inferred that the British Cla... glected. By no means. Some of the... have these books put into their hand... leisure hours, and I hold it as a fa... this seminary, that a valuable library... of interest as well as instruction... pupils. These cannot fail to enri... minds, and of realizing the golden... useful education. I do not mea...

of Greek and Latin On the contrary I am an advocate for them. Still I hold they are not so very essential or necessary in the course of an Indian Education, and I am aware of several individuals who know nothing of these languages, and yet fill their situations with credit and respectability and not unfrequently shine in society. Shakespeare knew no other than his mother tongue, yet who wrote better or purer English?

Regarding the discipline of this school, a word, en-passant. Strictness is a characteristic, and all who are acquainted with the habits and tempers of youth, must admit that if too much severity is improper, too much lenity is dangerous. *I*, for one, would rather have my child kept strictly and corrected, than allow him to have his own way. The master who follows the latter course, consults his ease and interest: he who adopts the former, does his duty, and studies the welfare of my child.

Of the *moral* character of this school, it is not necessary to enlarge. The Reverend gentleman has borne ample testimony to it, and that testimony must be conclusive.

Lastly, I may state that several youths educated at this seminary are now filling different public and private situations with great credit to themselves, and satisfaction to their employers,—thus proving that a useful and solid education, if raised on the foundation of morality and religion, is the best means of making youth respectable, intelligent, and useful members of society.

"All the pious duties that we owe
Our parents, friends, our country, and our God,
The seeds of every virtue here below,
From *discipline* alone, and *early culture* grow."

I am, sir.
A FRIEND TO EDUCATION

Bombay, 11th September, 1834.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Lieut. and Adjt. Whitemore, 11th. Regt. N. I. from the Deccan.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign Minster, 11th Regt N. I. to the Deccan.
Ensign Crawford, 3d. Regt. N. I. to Vingorla.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MADRAS.

DEATHS.

August 28th. At Coimbatoor, Edward Bawn, youngest child of the Reverend W. B. Addis, Missionary, aged 1 year 2 months, and 7 days.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on Friday, the 22d August, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Reverend James Charles, James Cockburn, Esq., Indigo Panter, to Violet, eldest daughter of Thomas Morton, Esq. late of Roseband, near Edinburgh.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 21st August, Mrs. Dayus, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on Friday, the 22d August, Mrs. Samuel Smith, of a son.

At Calcutta, on Monday, the 25th August, the wife of Mr. John Pereira, of a son.

At Chowringhhee, on the 27th August the Lady of E. Macnaghten, Esq', of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 27th August, Mrs. John Muller, of a son.

At Bracebridge Hall, Garden Reach, on the 26th August, Mrs. C. Lefever, of a son.

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 21st August, the Lady of Mr. William Sinclair, of a daughter.

At Allipore, on Thursday, the 21st August, Mrs. J. Floyd, Junior, of a son.

At Dum-Dum, on the 23... Mr. John Ridd, of a...

At Gwolpara... on the 7th A... Davidson, ... Governo... daught...

At ... John... da...

O...

Ays...

A... gus... age...

C... dee... K.

At... infant... and...

At... son of... mon...

Ar...

De Sous...

At Cal... Brown O'... 42 years.

At Saugur, ... George Ridley, 2... lamented fine young... ed while bathing in...

At Calcutta, on th... James Denham, late... years and 9 months.

SHIPP...

ARRIVALS AND DEPA...

A LIST OF SHI...

HIS MAJESTY'S ...

HON'ALE COMPA...

DO. SLOOPS OF ...

DO. SCHOONERS.—...

DO. SURVEYING ...

FR...

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER, 1834.

Since our last paper went to press we have, through the kindness of the Supracargo of the *Corvo*, been favored with several American papers, from the 5th to the 15th May, inclusive. By them it appears no progress has been made in the settlement of the Bank question, which still occupies the attention of the States. A Committee of the House of Representatives had been appointed to enquire into the question, which met at Philadelphia, and proceeded to call upon the Bank for the production of its books, &c. &c. but which the Bank had positively refused to lay before them. A *Subpoena ducas tecum* had therefore been served on the Bank, when its officers attended the Committee and again refused either to produce the books, or give evidence on the subject. The Committee had, in consequence, adjourned to Washington, where it was again to have met on the 15th May.—One failure only is mentioned in these papers, that of the Mary Land Savings' Institution; its engagements about Drs. 900,000. The cause of the failure does not appear. Some excitement existed in the States in consequence of the impressment of two seamen, out of the *Rosana* of Boston, in St. Jago roads (Cape de Verds) by H. M. Ship *Etna*, which the publication by some of the papers, of the debate in the House of Commons on the Impressment question, had not tended to lessen. The statement of course is only ex-parte, and it is possible the publication of the *Etna's* account of the affair, may alter the whole features of the case. The Cholera was still raging in Louisiana, and was very fatal in its attacks. We have extracted an account of a severe Tornado in Virginia, which has occasioned not only great destruction to the property over which it passed, but considerable loss of life. Altho' its effects did not last above two minutes in any one spot, it is described as tearing up the largest trees of the forest, and scattering their limbs and trunks in all directions; levelling houses, and destroying every thing within its vortex. It travelled from west to east, and extended in that direction about 70 miles; but in no part of its course exceeded half a mile in breadth. No estimate appears in any of the papers of the value of the property destroyed, or the number of lives lost. In South America they have been visited with a most awful Earthquake. The account is from one town only, but two have been ascertained to have been nearly entirely razed,—Pasto and Almaguer in New Granada. In the former town, the whole of the houses, with the exception of about half a dozen, and two churches, have been thrown down, 51 dead bodies and 50 maimed had been taken out of the ruins, up to the last accounts. It is supposed from its duration to have extended into the Republic of the Equador, of which Quito is the capital, and disastrous accounts are looked for from thence. The road towards Quito near Guaitara was blocked up, as well as that leading to Popayan. It took place on 20th Jan. We shall look with some interest for further accounts.

At Calao de Lima some disturbances appear to ... existed, but beyond the mere st... having been h...

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[redacted] in reach of timely notice, that if, after des[redacted] their letters for the Steamer, they have [redacted]ing new to report, or wish still to add a few [redacted] words to a dear correspondent in Eu[redacted]ould do well to take the chance of th[redacted]etter being in time, though it should not arrive in Calcutta before Tuesday, or even Wednesday.—*Calcutta Courier, Aug.* 28.

FROM THE BENGAL SPORTING MAGAZINE FOR JULY.

Sporting Anecdotes of the late Colonel J. Mordaunt, of the Hon. East India Comp's. Madras Establishment.

(*Concluded from the Courier of the 12th August*)

Mordaunt was so much master of his racket, and was so vigorous, that he would always wager on hitting the lion from the over-all, a distance of thirty yards, once in three times. He could beat most people with a common round ruler.

If he ever did indulge in mischief, it was at this game, when his best friends were sure to receive some smart tokens of remembrance. I have had a ball or two from him, occasionally, which kept my back in a glow for hours. But he used to be terribly severe on a very worthy, good-natured civilian, Mr. Marcus Sackville Taylor, deputy to the Colonel, afterwards Major General Palmer, who was for some years resident at the Nabob's court.

Mordaunt never allowed the Nabob to treat him with the least disrespect, or with hauteur; indeed, such was the estimation in which he was held by that prince, that, in all probability, the latter never found any disposition towards exerting his authority. Something may be gathered from the following anecdote. The Nabob wanted some alterations to be made in the howdah of his state-elephant, and asked Mordaunt's opinion as to the best mode of securing it: the latter very laconically told the Nabob, he understood nothing of the matter, he having been born and bred a gentleman; but that probably his blacksmith (pointing to Colonel Martine), could inform him how the howdah ought to be fastened.

This sneer, no doubt, gratified Mordaunt; who, though extremely intimate with Martin, and in the habit of addressing him by various ludicrous, but sarcastic nick-names, seemed not to relish that fondness for money, and those various practices, of which he was said to be guilty

Marquis Cornwallis was either unwilling to compel Mordaunt to return to the Madras establishment, or was prevailed on by the Vizier to let him remain on his staff. The Marquis, one day, seeing Mordaunt at his levee, asked him, "if he did not long to join his regiment?" "No, my lord," answered Mordaunt, "not in the least." "But," resumed the Marquis, "your services may be wanted, perhaps." "Indeed, my lord," rejoined Mordaunt, "I cannot do you half the service there, that I can in keeping the Vizier amused, while you *ease* him of his money."

As a *bon vivant*, as master of the revels, or at the head of his own table, few could give greater variety, or more complete satisfaction, than Mordaunt. He had the best of wines, and spared no expence, though he would take very little personal trouble, in providing whatever was choice or rare. He stood on little ceremony, especially at his own house: and, at his friends, never allowed any thing to incommode him, from a bashful reserve. Whatever was in his opinion wrong, he did not hesitate to condemn.

These observations were very quick, and generally not devoid of humour. His old friend, Captain Waugh, dining with him one day, made such a hole in a fine goose, as to excite the attention of Mordaunt, who turning to his head servant, ordered aloud, that, "whenever Captain Waugh dined at his house, there should always be *too* geese on the table; *one* for the captain, *the other* for the company.

The following anecdote will exhibit, the above directions were not misapplied.

Captain Waugh commanded one of the six battalions, which, under the immortal Goddard, [redacted] penetrated the heart of the Maharatta c[redacted] least one hundred thousa[redacted] the peace was [redacted] however, he acted like occasion. "The the shoe [redacted] too proud to be vain of any thing not his own, except his dead ancestors whose virtues whatever they were, could not properly belong to him. He was hereditary armour bearer to the Kings of Scotland, and though fate had seperated him from their persons, his heart still warmed to royalty, and in his nominal office of Minister, he served the shadowy King of Delhi with all the apparent devotion of a real courtier. In fact his veneration for the great Mogul exceeded mine in the superstition of my boyhood, and the exhibitions which I witnessed in those days may now seem incredible.

He stood shoeless and bootless with joined palms in the royal presence: and when His Majesty went to the Grand Mosque the Cootub, or to fly hawks at partridges, the Resident mounted behind him in the seat called *kawas*, flourished the *Chowry* over and around the imperial head of Akbar the second, not for idle shew merely, but veritably to whisk away the flies. He used to get out of his palankeen if one of the family passed him on the road, and what he did himself others were expected to do. Few however, could appreciate the "proud humility" of this extravagant courtesy to men who had no power. Some of Seton's orders about paying respect to the King and Princes made him very unpopular among the young Officers. He once intimated his wishes, but not authoritatively, to the Commandants, that all European gentlemen should on meeting the King, dismount from their horses and stand till he passed. Nothing can exceed the shouts of derision with which the proposal was treated, but not to incur his resentment, I believe, most people afterwards scampered off the road when they saw the royal processions approaching. I should have been condemned at once and for ever for disloyal presumption, had I confessed my aspiration to an alliance with the house of Timur. The elephant which bore me to the lady Nadira's balcony had been borrowed from the Residency as on less important occasions, and having given the Mahout a sop, I dreaded no tell tales of my adventure on going to breakfast next morning. A want of warmth appeared in my reception, but nothing alarming. After taking our last cup of tea, Captain Bruce asked if I had heard that day's Akhbar read, and on being answered no, invited me to go to his room. To my dismay the villainous and prying newsmongers had given a most circumstantial and exaggerated account of my interview with the Princess. The rognes too, with all the vagueness of their Persian amplifications, had represented the whole affair as a vulgar piece of gallantry, instead of an honourable courtship. I complained of this to Bruce, and tried to reconcile him to the true version of the story: but he shook his head, and told me to prefer the account given by the newswriters if I were wise. "Marriage!" ejaculated he and smiled compassionately. "But the elephant continued Bruce, tells most against you: how could you take the Resident's *State* elephant to carry you on such an errand and make it wait at the door of a lady of doubtful character? Mr. Seton, I have reason to think, meant to appoint you *killadar* or Commandant of the Palace Guards, in the event of Government agreeing to make such an appointment. This affair I fear may alter his intentions towards you, unless you can explain it somehow." Bruce, it must be owned, always entertained a lurking suspicion of me. Having been appointed by the [redacted] ctive appoin[redacted] t's leave, w[redacted] nce, and [redacted] After [redacted] ate of a [redacted] I eat[redacted] a bu[redacted] Sirdar b[redacted] conducted me to was quite prepared w changed from the od with folded arms at looking into a mirror o volume, with Hussar f sack like Native trow- v above his Mogul frock, is hair in front with he long locks. then ily, flowed down an opera hat, had been ds with good time.

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Assisting in putting my royal friend on a cot with his head duly elevated. I instituted a brief enquiry as to the possibility of news writers being on the premises. The Sirdar bearer, raising himself in the ratio of his new master's dignity, gave me to understand that a King's son, a very different sort of persom from even a christian judge or general, having a right to shoot, stab, or hang whom he pleased; permitted no base born scribblers to libel him with impunity. Having preserved my character by successful strategy and knowing that truth, in the east and west, was among prohibited libels, I made my way home through wild beasts and dirty lanes, in full confidence that my good name could not, or at least *would* not be impeached.

AMERICA.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.—THE CITY OF PASTO DESTROYED.

One of those terrible convulsions of nature, which make man feel his insignificance in comparison with his Creator, occurred in the mountainous districts of New Granada, near the Western Frontier, and also near the equator on the 20th and 22d of January, with most lamentable and fatal results. The City of Pasto containing 12,000 or 15,000 inhabitants, was almost totally destroyed, and upwards of 50 lives were lost. The city of Almaguer shared the same fate. As this town is only 36 miles from Popayan, in the same latitude, it is to be feared that the latter, with a population of 25, or 30,000, has suffered severely. The whole country, for several leagues around Pasto, has been converted into a scene of desolation and mourning. Pasto is in lat. 1. 13. N. lon. 76. 11. Almaguer in lat. 2 N. lon. 36, 32 The adjacent country is very bold and broken. In the immediate vicinity of Pasto, and almost overhanging it, is a mountain on which is a volcano. The main range of the Andes is a little to the westward. If the impressions of the writer of two of the annexed communications are correct, we may expect to hear distressing accounts from the Republic of Equador, the capital of which is Quito.—*Y. C. Jour. Com.*

PROVINCE OF PASTO, 22d Jan. 1834.

To the Honourable the Secretary of State for Home and Foreign Affairs.

Sir,—At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 20th inst. an awful motion of the Earth was experienced in this city, which continued almost without interruption, for nearly 4 hours: and very early on the morning of this day, the inhabitants were visited with several shocks of an earthquake, more violent and destructive than the ones previously experienced on the 20th, and which continued in its duration for three quarters of an hour. Even to this moment the inhabitants are engaged in extricating the half inhumated bodies of some from their perilous situation, and extracting the dead bodies of others from amidst the ruins of the edifices which crushed them in their fall. Already upwards of 50 bodies have been as it were disinterred; and as many more rescued, through the interposition of Providence, from an untimely end; though more or less maimed and injured in their limbs and bodies.

Of all their religious Churches in the city, that of Jesus del Rio and that of San Andre have escaped with the loss only of their steeples. But the Cathedral Church and the Churches consecrated to San Francisco, San Sebastian, Santaigo, with their respective Convents, as also those of Santo Domingo, Merced and Monjas have all fallen to the ground; I may truly say have fallen into ruins. With the exception of only three or four houses which have but half escaped the same fate that the churches and convents have experienced, and the smaller houses which appear standing are either removed from their former foundations, or so unsettled, as not to be inhabited with safety, whence the affrighted population are doomed to suffer the rigours of a burning sun by day never before known, and the heavy dews by night in a spot where they are congregated to implore the Divine mercy for the souls of those whose dead bodies they have collected together; having their minds continually impressed with that horror, which an event of this nature always inspires, and imbued with the melancholy reflection that they may themselves become the victims of the very next moment. The country all around is rendered desolate by the night frost, and the scorching sun by day.

The Nuns have taken up their abode in the garden of the congregation of Sao Filipe de Neri, whither it was necessary to remove them from the dangers which surrounded them in their Church and Convent, which but for their timely flight had buried them in their ruins. Also the Churches of the native poor in the suburbs, met the fate of the others, and are beheld in heaps of rubbish.

The high road towards Quito near Guaitara, is dangerously obstructed in one of its essential passages, and the road leading to Popayan in many parts.

The Treasury office is covered over with the ruins of the exterior building, and the archives of that department cannot be had access to even to this hour, so threatning is the danger which an approach to that house presents. In a word, no body can work, because the motions of the earth are almost continual.

THOMAS ESPANA.

PROVINCE OF PASTO, 5th February, 1834.

To the Honorable the Secretary of State for Home and Foreign Affairs.

SIR.—In my communication of the 30th of January, No. 5, I promised through the medium of your Excellency, to detail to the Supreme Government, the remarkable events occasioned by the Earthquake of the 20th of the same month; and I take the present occasion of fulfilling my promise with reference to whatever information I have received from the Political Chief of Pasto and Tuqueries, touching this subject, in compliance with my directions to them.

The Executive ordered a survey to be made of all the buildings which remained standing in the former City, and the result has been, that the ward of Francisco is ascertained to have suffered least; since, the greatest part of the houses in that district, although injured, may be nevertheless inhabited, because they are not bulged [redacted] City, which remain [redacted] down to their foundations, [redacted] ty and their danger to the public [redacted] the dead hitherto found is 51, and of [redacted]

The Temples and Cloisters of Moujas, [redacted] of San Augustin of San Francisco, and Santa Domingo, must be raised anew from their foundations, as also the churches of San Sebastin and San Santiago, and the public Bakery and Town Gate.

To restore the Cathedral to its former condition will be attended with the least expense of any of the Churches; because the steeple and frontispiece have alone fallen, and the fissures in the main wall are but trifling.

The villages in the neighbourhood of the City of Pasto, namely Laguna, Mocondino, Buesequillo, Pejundino, Puerres, Chanchalla, Tamodino, Tongovito, Gualmatan Pandiaco, and Tescual, have all lost their Churches, and the two first named towns lost some of their thatched houses and five of their inhabitants.

The parishes Malatuy, Yacuang, Tambo, Muiaco, Funes, and their neighboring parishes, have, likewise had their Churches destroyed, their plantations and tiled houses; but that lamentable loss of life has not been incurred there, which befel Pasto and the Parish of Sibundoy, whither I have sent two commissioners to examine whether the earthquake may be traced to one of its Mountains or Lakes.

The commissioners report, that at the right of a large Lake in the District of Sibendoy, a small rising ground is observed, which has vomited from its bosom large pieces of rock, and that huge and profound caverns are in the neighbourhood surrounding the Desert, called Berdenello; that almost half of this Desert has been precipitated into the bowls of the earth, and the other part raised as if it were above the surface, till it had formed a mountain of stupendous elevation, like another lofty mountain of similar origin, situate between Sibundoy and Aguarico, which in its formation, overspread a great deal of the original soil.

The Commissioners further state that this mountain has from the successsive convulsions of the earth, mouldered away, covering the high roads and causing the formation of immense marshes in the neighbourhood, that portions of the earth, precipitated occasionally from its tops, fell into the bed of the river Balsayaco, and obstructed its course, the sudden and impetuous overflow of which destroyed the lands and houses of the people of Santiago, forcing its waters even as far as Putumayo, being increased by nearly ninety tributary streams; and they state that the church and 10 houses have been reduced to ruins, and the remainder of the inhabitants had fled into a high mountain, with all the images which they were able to save from the wreck. Almost the whole of this Canton is overspread with large abysses, or principally in the parish of Yucanquer, where its numerous eruptions have fortunately not disturbed the course of the River Guitara.

The Churches of the Parishes Zuassuyes and Ipiales of the District of Tuquerres, have been likewise overthrown; and there are considerable chasms in the territory of Guachecal, but Divine Providence has graciously been pleased to preserve its inhabitants from other evils.

Motions of the earth are even still left there, and its frightful growlings terrify us every instant, and the one as well as the other, are felt to proceed from that part of Mocoa, whence they seem to originate; but up to this moment I have had no account of that unfortunate people. The heat of the sun has been excessive, and destructive to the crops; but it has moderated since morning, and it rained heavily last night, which affords us much consolation, as it prognosticates approaching winter.

Hoping your Excellency may be pleased to communicate the above to the proper authority. May God preserve your Excellency many years.

THOMAS ESPANA.

[*Commercial Advertiser*, *May* 14.

Curious Phenomenon.—The Montreal Herald of 28th states that—

"On Saturday morning a very singular phenomenon was observable from the river bank in front of our city. Those who are blessed with a very strong sight, perceived as they supposed, an immense number of small birds in the air, but at such a height as to render even birds, in that situation, a curiosity.—We happened to be passing, and in vain strained our eyes to discover the objects, which others were contemplating with so much eagerness—by the help of a glass, however, we at last perceived what was to all appearance an immense host of small birds—These objects passed away in millions before the current of the light wind then blowing, but many descended lower than the rest until easily discernable by the naked eye. At length they approached the earth, and proved to be maple leaves of an unusually large size. Many of them were picked up by the citizens, and we have kept one.—Whence they came, or how they got there are questions which furnish a wide field for conjecture. The *shrewd* fellow observed; "that this must be the fall of the year in the moon, and they certainly came from thence."—*Ibid.*

In our paper yesterday morning we stated that the Etna" of H. B. Majesty's navy, had impressed two men from the American ship "Rosanna" of Boston, commanded by Capt. George H. Jennings, while lying in Port Praya, St. Iago, although no other sailor could be obtained in that port. It may not therefore be amiss to state, that by a letter dated 17th Feb. ult. we learn that Capt. J. protested against him in the usual form:—upon this the 1st lieutenant of the "Etna" challenged him to fight. On the American captain's offering the terms on which he would accept the challenge, namely, to fight across the table with pistols, the British officer declined.—*American and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, *May* 9.

STRIKING EVIDENCE.—The Philadelphia Intelligencer states that the following laughable incident occurred at the Court of Sessions in that city recently:—A lawyer retained in a case of assault and battery, was cross-examining a witness, in relation to the force of the blow struck. What kind of a blow was given asked the lawyer. A blow of the common kind. Describe the blow. I am not good at description. Show me what kind of a blow it was. I can't. You must. I won't. The lawyer appealed to the Court. The court told the witness that if the counsel insisted upon his showing what kind of a blow it was, he must do so. Do you insist upon it, asked the witness. The Counsel replied, that he did. "Well then, since you compel me to show, it was this kind of a blow," at the same time suiting the action to the word, and knocking the astonished disciple of [illegible] over.—*Daily Commercial*—*May* 13.

[illegible] at New-Bedford, informs, that [illegible] insurrection at Callao; and a bombarding [illegible] Bonavista to Callao, and Kima—caused, it was supposed, by the then President.—*New-York Gazette*, *May* 14.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—We mentioned on Saturday, that difficulties had arisen between the Bank investigating committee, and the Board of Directors, in consequence of the unheard of and preposterous demands made by the former, for the books, papers, and correspondence of the Bank.—The following is the resolution passed by a majority of the committee.

Resolved, That the President and directors of the bank be requested to furnish the committee with copies of all correspondence between the President of the Bank, or of unanswered letters received from any one of them, since the 1st day of July, 1832, touching the renewal of the charter of the Bank, the removal or restoration of the public deposits, or touching the business transactions of such members with the bank.

The President and directors having resisted this inquisitorial request, were waited upon, on Friday, by the Marshall of the district, and a subpœna, in the name and behalf the House of Representatives, was served upon them. At noon, on Saturday, the parties summoned appeared in person before the committee, at Mrs. Yohe's hotel, and their counsel, J. R. Ingersoll, Esq. presented a protest against the procedure. The committee finding the directors not disposed to sacrifice the rights and interests of the stockholders of the bank, then resolved to adjourn to meet at Washington, on Thursday next, and so ended the farce

The demands of the committee were considered preposterous even by zealous anti-bank men, and the course of the president and directors of the bank, is generally applauded.—*Ibid.*

From the Washington Telegraph.

Impudence.—Well! we must give the Globe credit for more impudence than any other press in the country—and that is saying a great deal, when we call to mind the Argus, and the Evening Post. It congratulates the public on the state of the currency in the District, and alludes with evident satisfaction to the breaking up of the paper circulation in the District, and the "metallic currency" established in its place. This, we should have supposed would have been the last thing that the Globe would have referred to with satisfaction. Four of the District banks have stopped payment, and of course have ceased to discount, in consequence of the measures of the Executive. The corporation money has become discredited—necessity arising from want of confidence, suddenly forces some, additional specie into circulation, and this is a subject of congratulation and joy in the Government Official. If every benk in the United States had stopped payment, more specie would have been in circulation: and, according to the political economy of the Tawney-Kendallites, this too would have been a subject of joy and congratulation. How long is such nonsense to be tolerated by the public?

Mr. Lane, and the New Bank Project.—Mr. Lane gives us in a few words, the true character of any bank that will meet the approbation, under present circumstances, of the rulers at the White House. A bank that shall be "the *servant* of the Government," (by Government, always to be understood Andrew Jackson and the Kitchen Cabinet.) A "servaut to the Government!" Yes; and if the Bank of the United States had been willing to prostitute itself and be a "servant of the *Government*" we should have heard of no other *servant* being wanted in that line. The pet banks will no doubt be good *servants*; they will be faithful and obedient enough to Kendall, Whitney, Jackson, & Co; but a difficulty is found in getting them under way. They see that the people do not put much trust, either in the ability of the pets to furnish a sound currency, or in Mr. Taney's financial skill in marshalling them for the purpose, whatever they may think of the faithfulness of the bank *to the Government*.

Are the people willing to have a great monied institution, which shall be the "servant of the Government" meaning by that, what we all know it means in the phraseology of Jacksonism? This will be the great point in dispute. Jacksonism wishes to get a great monied power, under the control of the Executive. thinking that when that is the case, they can rule all things with it and the patronage of the Government. We contend they should have no connexion, except so far as absolute necessity requires; and that, upon no consideration, should it ever be subsurvient to the Government. No possible anticipated benefits can compensate for the certain evils of a large money power, being subservient to the Government.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, it seems, is convinced of the necessity of some institution that "will furnish a sound currency," and also, sees the necessity of the extension of the present charter of the United States' Bank until as he says, "a new and safe one can be brought into action." This is as much as to say, that Taney's project is a humbug.

And why is this acknowledgement made now? The Virginia elections are now over, and it can do the party no harm in that quarter. Sheer necessity compels it. Could they get along with Mr. Taney's plan of State bank currency, or with Gen. Jackson's plan of metallic currency, they would do so. Now what are they to do? That is the difficulty. Who is sufficiently acquainted with the subject? Will they trust to the pre- and Kegers of our finance and banking, the Taneys, not. Theirs, and Jackson, and Whitneys? We think to Clay are had enough of them. Will they trust Will they trust Webster? No! They are federalists, are nullifiers: Calhoun, McDuffie, Wilde. No! T but if they will t[illegible] then will they do? We know r[illegible]ly all that these [illegible] advice, they will read care[illegible] and then if they kne[illegible]st have said on the sub[illegible] be taught.—*Ibid.* what to do, they are ha[illegible]

TERRIFIC[illegible]—NADO.

The Petersburg (Va.) Im[illegible] received by the last mail, gives [illegible]ar of Thursa[illegible] of one of the most terrific tor[illegible]oes evening acc[illegible] in that part of the country, an[illegible]hich happened [illegible] Monday week.

The destruction of human [illegible]lind property [illegible] kind is truly appalling. It [illegible]ld be impossibl[illegible] give more than a faint outline its desolating fu[illegible] The scene is repretented by thowho had an opp[illegible] tunity of witnessing it, as one surpassing and ine[illegible] pressible grandeur and sublimity. Every thing with[illegible] its range, was laid prostrate; the largest trees were [illegible] torn up by the roots and carried a considerable dis[illegible] tance; dwelling and out-houses were levelled with the earth, and their fragments scattered in every direction. The day had been cloudy, with occasional showers About 3 o'clock the clouds assumed a black and lowering aspect: in a few minutes after, the whirlwind coming [illegible] ravages. A correspondent who witnessed its violence says: "It was in the form of an inverted cone, and every cloud near, seemed to rush into the vortex. As it approached, you might see the limbs of the forest careering through the darkened air. Its duration, at any point, was not more than one or two minutes." Its general course was from West to East: its width varies from two hundred yards to half a mile: and from what we have already heard of its destructive march, its extent could not have been less than seventy miles. The following details will, we fear present but a very imperfect sketch of its devastations.

A gentleman writes us that the tornado "appears to have commenced in the County of Lunenburg, near Hungry Town, where almost all the heavy timber was torn up by the roots, and where it proved very fatal. Near this place, it seems that the poor (who lived in log houses) where the princal sufferers, several negroes and children being killed. Hence it passed by Nottoway Courthouse, where the storm instead of abating, increased—the public road being rendered impassable. From Nottoway Courthouse, or near that place the wind passing in a North east direction reached the plantation of Mr. R. Fitsgerald, where great injury was done, but no lives lost. Near the residence was that of Mr John Fitz who suffered immensely, having one negro killed, another's arm broke, and various others injured. Hence it pursued the same course to the house of Mr. Justice, where great injury was likewise sustained, several persons severely injured, and the life of one despaired of. The next death was that of Mr. Joshua Hanks, an honest, upright citizen, who was literally crushed, his wife at the same time receiving injury so severe, as to leave but little hopes of recovery."

The next place from whence we have any authentic particulars, is Curtis' (formerly Rees's) on Cox Road where the storm appears to have been equally destructive. Mr. Curtis writes us, "that every house on Mr. Herbert Reese's plantation, except his dwelling house, is blown to atoms; Mr. Frank Reese the Overseer, and 3 negroes lost their lives; several other negroes badly crippled; his waggon, which was nearly new hurled to atoms, even the wheels broken in fragments and the hubs blown two or three hundred yards. Mrs. Jincy Crowder had every house on her farm, (dwelling house and all) torn to pieces. Old farmer Reams lost every house except his dwelling house. No lives lost at either of the two lost named places. I understand from a gentleman traveller that it passed on in the neighbourhood of Col. Jeters's. Several lives lost in that neighbourhood. I also hear that it has done considerable damage in the neighbourhood of Thos. Jordan's with the loss of lives, &c. It appears that it passed from west to east near on the north side and nearly parallel with Cox Road."

We have no certain accounts of the ravages of the tornado after it passed the neighbourhood of Curtis, until it reached the plantation of Wm. E. Boisseau, about four miles from town. The scene at this place baffles every attempt at description. Here its desolating fury spared nothing. The dwelling house, kitchen, barn, &c. were entirely demolished, and there timbers, plank, &c. separated into fragments and scattered over the farm in every direction. Nothing left to mark the state of the dwelling house but a small portion of the brick foundation. The family escaped from the house, and attempted to take refuge in the garden, but were overtaken by the whirlwind, and knocked down by the flying wreck of their former dwelling. Mr. B's brother, a fine youth of about fourteen years of age, was killed; and Mrs. B. his wife, and four other inmates of his family, were wounded, though not dangerously. In the negro quarters the injury was equally severe; one woman was killed, and six or eight others were wounded, one very dangerously. The loss sustained by Mr. B. is very great. The persons who have subsequently visited the place describe it as though the genius of destruction had made it his temporary abode.

From Mr. Boisseau's it passed along near the southern boundary line of this town, without doing much injury, until it reached the plantation of Mr. Augustine Burge, in Prince George. A friend has given us the following account of its devastations in that direction: At Mr Augustine Burge's it blew down his stable, and almost all his negro houses; fortunately no person was killed, but several were slightly hurt. At Hall's Field the plantation of Mr. William Baird, every house was blow except the dwelling, a two-storied house near it, a kitchen or two, and the machine house. The wagoner, John, a faithful servant, was killed in the woods by the fall of a tree; the two horses in the waggon were likewise killed. At Hickory Hill, the residence of Mr. Wm. Shands, jr., a cotton gin, a stable and kitchen were blown down. There were two negro men in the kitchen, both of whom were badly hurt; one of them was carried with the wreck of the house at least fifty yards. So tremendous was the storm, that, from Walnut Hill, Mr J. V. Wilcox's country residence, to Preston, the residence of Mrs. Ann Thweatt, you have a vista scarcely interrupted by [illegible] of four or five miles [illegible] the tornado [illegible]

Treaty between France, England, Spain, and Portugal; and the entrance of a Spanish army into Portugal, was given last night in the House of [illegible]mons. Sir R. Vyvyan, after alluding to [illegible]ty, said, "he had also heard that the ratification this Treaty had not proceeded with the desired celerity; not only that the ratification had not delayed at Lisbon (he did not pretend here to allude to fact, but to rumour) but that the Treaty had actually been returned to the British Minister there unratified." The Hon. Baronet put the following questions:—

"1. Whether it was a fact that a Treaty had been entered into by the Ministers of France, England, Spain, and Portugal, having for object the settlement of the affairs of the Peninsula, if need be, by force of arms? 2. Whether the ratification of this Treaty had been delayed at Lisbon, or whether there had been a refusal to ratify it in that capital? 3. Whether the Noble Lord was sufficiently informed of General Rodil having passed the Portuguese frontier—of his being actually in Portugal—and of his having driven Don Carlos before him; and whether the British Government approved of his conduct there?"

Lord PALMERSTON said, "he had great satisfaction in being able to state, that the Treaty relative to the affairs of the Peninsula had been signed by the Plenipotentiaries of England, France, Spain, and Portugal [hear, hear!]. He mentioned this fact with great satisfaction, and, as far as he had any concern in the arrangement, with some pride [cheers]." As the Treaty would, when ratified, be laid on the Table, his Lordship did not enter into any account of its stipulations, "but he would, however, relieve (he said) the anxiety of the Hon. Baronet, as to the danger he apprehended, that the Treaty would not be ratified by some one of the high contracting parties. The ratifications of three of those parties were already in London [hear, hear.]; and the ratification by the Government of Portugal was only delayed in consequence of certain forms which it was necessary there to go through [hear, hear, hear.]. Its approaching arrival had been announced officially to his Majesty's Government; and he hoped, in a few days, that the vessel conveying it would reach our shores."

With respect to the other point, of the entrance of a Spanish army under General Rodil into Portugal, his Lordship stated that it had done so with the full consent of the Government of Portugal, *and certainly without the disapprobation of the Government of this country.* This last statement was loudly cheered. Though the operations of the Spanish army had not been at the last accounts confined to the dislodging of Don Carlos and his adherents from the frontiers of Spain and Portugal, and it had not then acted in communication with forces of Donna Maria against Don Miguel—it was nevertheless true that the presence of a Spanish army had enabled some some most important fortified towns to declare for the Queen Donna Maria. Mr. Baring having commented on the rather singular sort of neutrality observed by General Rodil, Lord Palmerston frankly stated—

"That he had not laid any upon the circumstances of neutrality: he merely intended to mention the fact, that, up to a certain time, General Rodil, [illegible] not co-operated with the army of Don Pedro [illegible] did not pretend to say that the [illegible] Spanish force was not a [illegible] the cause of the Que[illegible]

Congress reserved to itse[illegible] the affairs of that institu[illegible] twenty-third section of th[illegible] U. S. Bank is in the follo[illegible] "at all times, be lawful [illegible] "House of Congress, appe[illegible] "spect the books, and [illegible] "of the corporation h[illegible] "ther the provision [illegible] "same, violated [illegible] *May* 15.

ring at some shop-window or another in Paris. The printed catalogue tells us (the information thus conveyed is quite superfluous) that somewhat more than half of the wares exhibited have appeared at one or two previous expositions: and as these "expositions" take place once in five years, you may judge by that of the great progress they have been making.

The internal arrangement and appearance of the four "pavilions" strongly remind the English visitor of the Bazaar of Soho-square. The wares, laid out in separate stalls, are exactly what they are described to be in the inscriptions over the doors;—viz., specimens of what the best shops in Paris put up for sale. Not a single article of use, necessity, or luxury, is omitted or forgotten. The fault is on the side of abundance and variety. You meet with woollen cloths of all kinds and descriptions, shawls, laces, silks, furniture, musical instruments of all kinds, carpets, vel, vets, clocks, watches, tea urns, tea-pots, plate, jewellery, combs, razors, strops, toothbrushes, soap, sugar-plums, chocolate, biscuits, potato-bread, cooking-apparatus, gigs, harnesses, boots, shoes, spurs, and, to close my abbreviated list, models of certain "unmentionables," till lately most inappropriately called * * * *à l'Anglaise*, perhaps by way of ridiculing their most un-English shape and nature.

There are three descriptions of articles deserving especial mention, as being in some respects superior to those of British manufacture, though in the way of novelty they have nothing to boast of—I mean the pianofortes in a square form, carpets, and silk velvet. The pianofortes have, by being made a foot deeper than formerly, obtained an increase in the size of the sounding-board, which gives them very nearly all the power and richness of your grand pianofortes, and entirely corrects the deficiency of sound but too often prevalent in the last octave of the latter, owing to the narrow width of the sounding-board under that octave. The perfection imparted by this means to square pianofortes is certainly an improvement, as their form, both for convenience and appearance, is by all means preferable to that of the grand pianos.

The carpets are superior to the English in being made of one piece, and of more solid and durable workmanship. But then the price of that species of labour, and the cost of materials, make them such expensive commodities that none but very wealthy people can afford to use them. There is one at the exposition of about 20 feet by 20, the pattern of which is an imitation of a black Cachmere shawl, for which the most exorbitant price of 55,000 francs (2,200*l.* sterling) is asked. If every member of the community in want of a carpet could afford to give such a price for one, then indeed the perfection to which this kind of manufacture has been brought might be esteemed a great national improvement. But in England you have carpets which serve every purpose as well, and are equally ornamental, generally more so than the French carpets, and which are sold at 6*s.* or 7*s.* a-yard. This immense difference in the cost of carpets is the cause why in this country they are still used as articles of luxury, while in England hardly a room in a peasant's cottage is to be found without one (?)

Of the silk velvets nothing can be said by way of showing that yours have qualities equivalent to those of Lyons. Why this should be so it is hardly possible to assign a reason. In all other kinds of silk-manufactures you have equalled the French; in some, surpassed them. You have surpassed them in the quality, solidity, and beauty, of the silk stocking, pocket-handkerchief, and the stuffs for forniture; you have equalled them in silks for ladies' dresses and men's waistcoats; but you do not yet come up to them in velvets.

The only novelty I am able to discover in some of the articles laid out for public inspection is in regard to the shape merely, of such things as plate, clocks, chandeliers, and furniture. The whole improvement since the previous exhibition may therefore be said to amount to a change in fashion; and that can deserve the name of improvement only because the present fashion is always considered best. What were defects in those descriptions of articles, however, still remain such—for instance, the chests of drawers, side tables, sideboats, secretaries, and various descriptions of tables, continue to be covered with the heavy, dull, and cold-looking dark gray marble; the locks and keys of every description remind you as much as ever of those of the "Robinson Crusoe" fashion, and the window-bolts and irons continue to be as clumsy and unwieldy as those of a prison. Some improvement to the latter has been attempted; but what would you think it consists in?—in ornamenting them with gilt stripes!

A person coming directly from Turkey, and for the first time out of that country, would most probably pronounce the contents of the "exposition" (with the exception of the locks and keys and window-irons, which are pretty much the same in Turkey) to be the very *ne plus ultra* of human skill. A person coming from England, and also for the first time out of that country, would find much to criticize, and would probably make up his mind that in manufactures generally, France is 50 years behind England.

With regard to the utility of this "exposition" something may be said, but it would not be precisely what its professed object of encouragement would seem to suggest. I remember being deputed by you, in 1829, to inspect a public exhibition of this kind at the King's Mews, Charing-cross, tried for the first time in England. It was filled with curiosities, in which the power of human ingenuity seemed to have been brought to its utmost stretch; but on consulting you as to what ought to be said regarding this newly-tried mode of stimulating the genius of invention, we agreed that it was quite superfluous in a country like England, where the arts and manufactures had been brought to their existing state of perfection, without the aid of means worthy only of a people of secondary and equivocal capacity.

Here the case is different. France cannot yet be called a country manufacturing industry, however great the perfection of one or two of her staple manufactures. Those of her manufactures who think themselves the authors of improvements are glad that the world should speak of the result of their efforts. Vanity has a great share in stimulating their genius of invention or improvement. They want to be applauded, admired, and rewarded. The species of reward they aim at is some lasting testimony of Royal approbation. To wear the cross of the Legion of Honour is the attainment of almost the highest object of their ambition. That is the real object of many in using efforts to contribute in a very striking manner to the contents of this exhibition. The Government (I should say the Crown) sees and knows the predominent feeling, and makes the most of it for its own advantage. The "exposition," called a national one, is strictly converted into a Royal show. Almost every object in it is calculated to reflect splendour on the throne. It is opened by the King in person, and is kept open by him. It attracts the whole population of Paris, who see the best productions of national industry laid before them by the Royal hand. Z.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, May 3.

I have it from unquestionable authority that even the Usurper's most strenuous supporters begin to be down-hearted now, and constant debates take place in his councils as to the expediency of abandoning Santarem, and retiring to Elvas. The desertion keeps on the increase, independent of the many who, leaving his ranks, retire to their homes; and since the Duke of Terceira has been in the north, the recruiting system, which was formerly inforced by Don Miguel, does not answer any good effect. Confident that I shall be borne out by subsequent events, I have no hesitation in stating to you, that even if the liberating troops do not immediately attack Santarem, it is more than likely that the town may be evacuated before the middle of next month, but much sooner if only the demonstration of a regular attack be made; and now that these fellows perceive the extraordinary mildness with which the gallant Duke has treated such as have gone over to him in the north, they will, to a man, be disposed to come over the moment they are convinced that the game is up; but whether they do so or not, they cannot now make a stand for more than a few, very few weeks, and those who affirmed that, without our armed interference, this war would never be finished, and were so pressing for our running our heads into the struggle by bringing troops, losing some of them, and spending a great deal of the money which we want at home, will now see the fallacy of their prediction and the sound judgment of our Government at home in not acceding to the request not long since made to it on this point. Admiral Napier sailed last evening, or early this morning, in the City of Edinburgh steamer, with 500 marines and sailors, to join the squadron off Figueiras, which town, as the weather now is quite mild and the sea rather smooth, I have no doubt will be attacked and taken in the course of to-morrow; and as the inhabitants are known to be very great partisans of the Queen's Government, the garrison may, perhaps, be compelled by them not to offer any resistance. It is this moment reported that the Duke of Terceira entered Coimbra on the 1st. but no particulars are given. The Miguelites in this event are entirely driven from the north. It is also very currently reported—nay, at the Government offices they give it as a fact, that the Spaniards have entered Estremos, where the Infanta Donna Isabel Maria was confined by the Usurper in the Ursuline convent of nuns, and that all those who were in prison for their political opinions, to the number of 400, had been set at liberty, and the Infanta having asked the protection of the Spanish Government had been conveyed to Badajoz. Donna Maria's Government had been proclaimed there &c. This movement will very materially assist Bernardo de Sa's operations. This General, owing to his forces being more divided than what they ought to have been by many garrisons in the ports and small towns on the coast, &c, experienced a small check the other day, but I understand that it was nothing of any consequence, as at the time he had only about 500 men with him.

General Aviles is forming a small division of troops and volunteer in Tras-os-Montes, out of such as were in prison for political opinions, emigrants who had been in Spain, deserters from Don Miguel's guerillas, and farmers and other inhabitants who join of their own accord, and he will very shortly come down towards Coimbra.

The official information of the recognition of this Government by that of Spain, and the appearance of a Minister from that Court to Lisbon, in the person of M. Peerez de Castra has of course produced a very good effect in this town, and the Estatuto Real granted by the Queen Regent was looked for with great anxiety, but upon perusing the same, many of the thinking people here perceive that instead of having prepared something which might be in accordance with the spirit of the age, the Spanish Government seem to have had a particular wish to go back three, four, or more centuries in search of precedents, and thus bring forth something which no doubt might have done very well for the times of the Cid Campeador, but which can never satisfy the present race; in fact, people remark with regret that it is nothing of what ought reasonably to have been expected, and therefore they fear that it may not tend to pacify the country or satisfy the all-exacting clergy, which, and not the happiness or rational liberty of the people, seems to have been the aim of the Ministers of the country.— *Times, May* 16.

EGYPT.

(Concluded from the Courier of the 5th Sept.)

Persons well acquainted with Mehement Ali speak of him as a most excellent man, of good, generous, and just intentions; yet they say he is but badly seconded, for the subordinate agents are Copts or Turks, men of neither honour nor conscience, whose idols are money and sensual pleasures. As far as he individually can act he even now, in his 65th year, is indefatigable; he thinks and asserts that none of his governors will dare to deceive him, for woe betide him who is found guilty of such acts; yet in a newly or rather but half-civilized country, and that too according to the Turkish pattern, it is impossible to do all. He says that if the infancy of any nation be taken as the criterion, the most unwarrantable conclusions will be drawn, and therefore demands from Europeans that they will look upon Egypt as a young state rising out of the most painful barbarism. He has already divided the country into departments, has arranged provincial assemblies, and even holds a general assembly of the chief men in the capital, whom he consults on weighty affairs. He has established manufactories for the iron, woollen, silk, and cotton produce, in which cloths of different kinds are prepared for general use; he has a printing-office, from which 45 works of different kinds, never before known to the Arabs, have been issued; he has a lithographic establishment to arrange all the papers necessary for the public accounts, and for the army and navy. He maintains schools of various kinds for children, who are even paid in order to come there for instruction; and he is about to establish an Ecole Pelytechnique to rear engineers and persons fitted for the highest departments of the administration; he sends youths to France and England to be instructed in the sciences, each of whom is sure of a competent fortune on his return. Yet the evils with which he has to contend have been held forth by his enemies as the blessings he has brought on the nation. The following are his own expressions relative to himself:—"I am now old and have done a good deal, yet it was late in the life that I received my education; but if my life be prolonged for 10 years, I shall have done much more." So resolute was his determination of self-improvement that when nearly 50 he actually learned to read Turkish, which is no slight task at any period of life. He appears to have awakened the ancient capacity of the Arabs in the various sciences. In the manufactories, persons who five years since were totally ignorant of the arts, have already produced articles which would do credit to Englishmen. 1,500 muskets per month for the soldiers are made in the citadel of Cairo very rapidly, and of the best kind, at about 30*s.* each.

In the neighbourhood of this city considerable improvements, which employ thousands of workmen, are now going forward at the cost of Ibrahim Pacha. He has removed several of the immense hills of sand which lie near the Nile, and in their room has arranged gardens open to the public, in which trees of every sort are planted. Among others, there have been planted in various places, by his orders, 200,000 olive trees, which, within ten years, will produce at least a dollar each. The climate of Cairo has been improved by the plantations, for the trees have attracted the rains, and occasionally a shower falls where formerly all was arid. Mehemet Ali has also paid great attention to planting, so that he has already under his care upwards of 5,000,000 trees in different parts of the country.

Among the projects now about to be executed is the formation of a rail road from Cairo to Suez, which is expected to be of great advantage to the British communications by the Red Sea with India. One instance of justice is quoted in the conduct of Mehemet Ali towards the Governor of one of the towns on the sea coast, near which the East India Company's ship Nautilus was recked in December. He demanded a large sum for giving aid to the British captain. Complaint was made to Mehemet Ali, who had the offender bastinadoed and dismissed.

The number of men now employed in the naval and military service of the Pacha is estimated by the best informed as amounting to 107,000, and the latter consist of 24 regiments of infantry and 13 of cavalry. The great want is an effective staff. General Dembinski, well-known as the commander-in-chief for some time during the late campaign in Poland, was lately employed in Syria in order to organize the army effectually, but owing to some intrigues set on foot subsequent to the arrival of the Russian Consul-General, he has quitted the Egyptian service, having taken with him 6 or 7 of his countrymen. It is said that there were 400 Poles desirous of coming hither, in order to join him as officers, but he required at least 35, in order to begin the organization, which was delayed, and they retired on disgust. Mehemet Ali ordered that the expenses of all the Poles who came to Egypt should be paid, and aven requested the General to accept all the expenses, and a remuneration for the trouble of his services during the last six months, which the Polish General declined. The mode of recruiting is strongly illustrative of the Arabs; the young men are chained together by the neck, and led away from their native districts; but when drilled and raised to the ranks, they feel their own importance and behave very well, as well in their quarters as in the field. The Arabs have not as yet reached a higher grade than that of captain. The Turks, and Mamelukes who attached themselves to the fortunes of Mehemet Ali have a monopoly of the superior places. Some thence infer that Mehemet Ali is fearful of the Arabs, lest any soldier of superior talent should rise from among them, and expel the Turks from Egypt.

The navy, consisting of 7 ships of the line, 6 frigates, 5 corvettes, and 8 brigs of war, besides transports, is now lying in the harbour of Alexandria; many of them are said to be in want of repairs, in consequence of the exceeding rapidity with which they were built; but the resolution of Mehemet Ali to keep them in repair, as well as to prepare new vessels, is stated to be most decided. The Arabs, whose docility is very great, have become very good sailors, and in case of a conflict, will no doubt defeat the fleet of the Sultan. The desertion of Osman Noureddin Bey is now forgotten by the public; yet Mehemet Ali, who knows most of his officers well, has been heard to state, that of those who had quitted his standard to join that of the Sultan, all would gladly return, except Osman Noureddin Bey and Selim Bey, both of whom could never expect to be forgiven for their ingratitude. The treatment of the officers who quit the Sultan to come to Mehemet Ali is much superior to that of the Sultan towards those who fly to him. A colonel having after the battle of Kutakia, fled to join the service of the Sultan, the latter gave him some gold, amounting to about 40*l.*, which was regarded as an insult to a man whose pay exceeded 1,000*l.* per annum; yet such was the sole reward his flight obtained.

The conduct of the Arab soldiers is strongly contrasted with that of the Albanians and Turks towards Mehemet Ali. The Albanians are found to be a most intractable race, whom no ties of kindness nor offers of advancement can attach, and the Turks, enraged on finding their means of oppression and of plundering lessened, are ever disposed to revolt. An officer named Turktsche Bilmez, under pretence of his pay not having been fairly given, set up some time since the standard of revolt against the Government of Egypt, and succeeded in making himself master of some vessels, in which he carried on a predatory warfare: having been forced to abandon them, he proceeded to Yemen, when he was beaten from city to city along the coast. At Mocha, where he at length established his head-quarters, he, on the 20th of last December, was attacked by an Arab chief with 20,000 men, and forced to fly, after the town was stormed. He and some of his officers got into some small boats, without even oars, and were drifting fast out to sea, when seen from the India Company's ship Benares and brig-of-war Tigris. From humanity Captain Moresby and Lieutenant Wells sent boats to their aid, and rescued Turktsche Bilmez and 120 others from death. Turktsche Bilmez was without any change of apparel. Notice of the fact of their being under the protection of the British flag was sent to Colonel Campbell, the British Political Agent and Consul-General at this Court, who stated the fact to Mehemet Ali, and received for answer that Turktsche Bilmez and his companions might retire wherever they pleased. It is worthy of notice that the Arab chief, who so signally routed Turktsche Bilmez, imagined that from the retirement of Mehemet Ali's soldiers the country was to be given up to him and his followers, but it now appears that an expedition under the command of Ahmer Pacha, nephew to Mehemet Ali, is preparing to Suez, in order to reduce the whole of that district to obedience. It is also remarkable, as elucidating the policy of the Porte towards Mehemet Ali, that firmans of the Grand Seignor were despatched to Turktsche Bilmez, on his revolt being known, appointing him pacha of the place in which he had obtained a temporary power. The disappointment of the enemies of Mehemet Ali is thus embittered by this signal success.

While the Porte thus perseveres in its enmity towards Mehemet Ali, the latter still professes his subjection to the Sultan, as well as his hopes of seeing the Ottoman empire re-established in all its splendour, the accession to the throne of the son of the Sultan, but at the same time he is well-acquainted, from his numerous emissaries, of the hatred of the Turks of all classes towards the Russians, and in case of an opportunity would, no doubt, make every use of it.

The vexation of the Sultan's adherents is exhibited in numberless instances. They quarrel with Mehemet Ali for the name of Viceroy of Egypt, to which they declare he has no right, although in the time of the Mamelukes the Pachas appointed by the Sultan usually bore that title. Mehemet Ali, however, avoids using any titles or any signature other than his mere name, and hence he is generally named "the Pacha." The fact of creating Pachas is also canvassed, as not being within his sphere; yet he his now about to nominate four new ones, among whom is the French renegade Seves, now known as Soleyman Bey, to whose exertions in first disciplining his army Mehemet Ali owes a great deal. Soleyman Bey is very generous towards his former countrymen, and it is to him that the St. Simonians in Cairo, among whom is the Pare Enfantin, are now indebted for support. Those extravagants have found a term to their enthusiasm: several have gone away in disgust, and shaved their beards, while the remaining few profess their belief that the world was not sufficiently enlightened to understand their doctrines. Several, who imagined that they were to find the *femme libre* at the foot of the Grand Pyramid on the 6th of last July, have since found nothing but disappointment. It is now said that they and their chief are anxious to be employed by Mehemet Ali; the latter is reported to wish to be employed as an engineer on the new railroad, or as a Professor in the Ecole Polytechnique.

Among the subjects now under discussion is the right of Mehemet Ali to contract for a loan. No fewer than four speculators have come from Paris and elsewhere to make him offers, with the hope, of course, of realizing considerable profits. Mehemet Ali affirms that the sole proposition to which he had given attention was for a loan of Drs. 2,000,000, payable within two years, with the whole of the interest, out of the produce of Egypt, which proposal was rejected by the brokers, as being for too short a term. The vexation of the disappointed loan-officers is truly ludicrous, for they complain of Mehemet Ali not wishing to borrow with the same acrimony that other contractors do of the non-payment of their dividends, however, even before the late bitter article, which was published in January at Constantinople, was written, Mehemet Ali declared that he did not want money, and would contract no loan on any terms.

The succession to Mebemet Ali, as Governor of Egypt, is another interesting point: the Porte lays claim as its admitted sovereign to the right of nomination, a right which will in all probability be strongly disputed by Ibrahim Pacha. The members of the family of Mehemet Ali are numerous and influential enough to refuse their assent also: a succinct enumeration of them may be interesting as well as useful.

Mehemet Ali, born in 1769, at Cavala, brought with him from his native place one wife, Amina Hanum;* she bore him four children, of whom two, viz, Tousoun Pacha and Ismael, are dead; and two, living, viz., Ibrahim Pacha, aged 45 years, and Nazly Hanum aged 38, widow of the Defterdar, Mehemet Bey, who has no children. Amina Hanum, now dead, is described as having been a most amiable woman, to whose good temper and invariable kindness Mehemet Ali owes much. As the Mahommedan law allows four wives and numerous concubines, Mehemet Ali, at various periods, married three other wives, now living, viz., 2. Shan Shafa Hanum, a Georgian slave, who bore him four children, all dead; 3. Nourac Hanum, also a Georgian, but no children; and 4, Selwy Kalfa† Hanum, a Georgian slave, mother of Zenab Hanum, now nine years old. Mehemet Ali has several children by Shan Pezent Kalfa, from Abassa, near Georgia; he is father of Said Bey, now 12 years old, and said to be destined for education in France and England, in order to fit him for the navy; by Manthas Kalta, a Russian slave, he has Hussein Bey, eight years old; by Shan Shacher Kalfa, a Circassian slave, a boy five years called Aly Bey; by Zeeha Kalfa, a Georgian, he has Halim Bey, four years old; by Zelpha Kalfa, lately raised to the rank of fourth wife, and who resides at Alexandria, he is the father of Iskander (Alexander in Turkish), so called from the city of his birth; by a Georgian slave named Zipha Kalfa, he had a son called Mohammed Aly, born last summer during his visit to Candia, and he has now two other slaves pregnant. His harem is arranged on the most magnificent, yet most orderly style; there are between 90 and 100 of the most beautiful slaves to be found in the east, and 12 musicians and 12 dancers, all girls under 15 years of age, who are taught, the former to play on every sort of instrument, and the latter to dress in the costume of every nation, and to dance according to the costume. There are at least 300 females in this building, which adjoins his palace, besides between 40 and 50 eunuchs, and various Arab menial slaves. When he quits the divan and enters the harem, one of the young slaves with a silver wand is in waiting to receive him, and upon his appearance announces his arrival to the assembly. He then marches through a double row to his seat, where he is complimented and fêted; a female secretary taught to write well and to keep secrets, attends him to write his despatches, and occasionally others read translations of the most remarkable articles from the London and Paris papers. At night while he sleeps half of the fair slaves are in continual waiting and three are stationed at his feet and three at his head, to keep away the mosquitoes or flies. The utmost regularity and order are observed, and punishments, such as flogging—even death by strangulation or drowing, are inflicted by the black eunuchs. Curiosity in looking out of the windows, &c., is one of the greatest offences. His eldest son, Ibrahim Pacha, has two wives in Cairo, but no children by them; by three favorite slaves he has three boys,—Achmet Bey, nine years; Mustapha Bey, seven

* Hanum signifies lady.
† Kalfa means mistress or superior slave.

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years; and Ismael Bey, six years old. There are also 50 slaves in his harem. He has been absent in Syria more than two years.

Mehemet Ali has 12 brothers and 2 sisters, all whom are dead; by one of the latter he has three nephews —viz, 1st Achmet Pacha, aged 30, who went lately to Yemen as Commander-in-Chief; and 2d, Ibrahim Pacha, aged 28, General of a division in Syria, and who is to go as Governor to Yemen when his brother has subjugated it fully; and 3d, Hussein Bey, who is at the head of the monopoly of spirits. Those three brothers have also children.

The second son of Mehemet Ali, viz., Tousoun Pacha, left at the time of his death a boy, now 20 years old, named Abbas Pacha, who is also father of several children. The third son, Ismael Pacha, burnt to death some years ago in Seanaar, left a widow, the sister of the Cadi of Cairo, appointed lately by the Porte. A relation of Mehemet Ali, named Tousoun Bey. left two daughters, now in the harem, besides a third married to Osman Noureddin Bey, who two months since deserted. The son of the master whom Mehemet Ali served when a boy was subsequently married to his daughter (died without children). and is known as Moharem Bey, Governor of Alexandria.

It may be a satisfaction to persons who commiserate the fair prisoners of the harem, all of whom value the customs of Europe, to learn that it is a frequent practice to give them as wives to officers, and that many an orison is uttered for that blessing, as they then become important in their husband's houses.

The government of Upper and Lower Egypt is administered by governors of provinces, acting under the direction of Mehemet Ali They are as follows; Ibrahim Pacha is *locum tenens*, and vested with full powers to act in all cases and in all places:—

UPPER EGYPT.

From Bensouef to Seyout. including Fayoum, Achmet Tahir Pacha, 36 years, father of 20 children.
From Seyout to Geneh, Hussein Aga.
From Geneh to Einch, Moharem Aga.
From Eineh upwards, including Dongola, Sennaar, and Cordofan, Churchschid Bey.

LOWER EGYPT.

Garbieh, Abbas Pacha.
Menouhie, Roustoun Effendi.
El Behen, Hassen Effendi.
Gizeh Hassan Bey.
Merkie, Mohammed Seid Effendi.
El Mamouma, Halil Effendi.

The Ministry is composed of four persons, viz:—1st, for the foreign department, the official interpreter, Boghos Bey, an Armenian, whose name is well known in Europe; 3d, for the war department, Komschid Bey; 3d, for the department of finance, Mahmoud Effendi; and 4th, for agriculture and monopolies, Abderrahman Effendi, formerly a Copt, but now renegade, to whose severe system the Arab cultivators are indebted for much discontent. The Government of Cairo is administered by Halib Effendi, the chief magistrate of the police, and much vigilance is exercised in order to prevent robberies.

The administration of justice, which used formerly to be carried on by the Turks according to the law of the Koran, has been remodelled; all the proceedings now take place in writing; and in criminal cases, before an execution takes place, the sentence must be ratified by Mehemet Ali himself. The Cadi or Mollah, that is, the judge sent annually from the Porte, and who goes hence for one year to Damascus, and another to Mecca, is allowed no jurisdiction excepting over certain ecclesiastical and other estates, so that his income from bribes and peculations, as formerly here, and now practised in Turkey, is much diminished, excepting solely in the latter city. The Arabs have therefore a much better chance of obtaining justice at present than under the former system. Within 10 days there have been 8 or 10 executions for murder and robberies. An extraordinary theft was perpetrated lately in the district of Fayoum. At this season of the year it is usual to send the horses out to grass; the Bedouins of the desert towards Barbary made an inroad and craried off 500 of Mehemet Ali and Ibrahim Pacha's steeds. This act has roused the ire of Mehemet Ali who has sent notice to the sheiks of the tribes in that direction, that unless the horses be restored he will send four regiments of cavalry to ravage all their possessions.

The finances of Egypt, which some years since amounted to about 5,000,000*l.* sterling, are now described as reduced to about 3,5000,000*l.* There are accusations current against the receivers and clerks, who are almost all Copts, and who besides other advantages for peculation have that of retaining no vouchers, and of keeping accounts in a form intelligible solely to themselves. As they adhere to each other, if one be dismissed the whole confraternity supports him. However, the attention of Mehemet Ali has been directed to their acts in the different offices, and he one day last week reduced all the clerks in a most striking manner, having in some places dismissed as many as 90 out of 118, who had found means of fastening themselves on his establishments. He is now about to remodel his financial establishments in the same decided manner, but he had already found it difficult to get rid of the leeches who stick fast to him. Abderrahman Effendi, the Copt renegade, was dismissed several times, yet such are his talents, that Mehemet Ali has been continually obliged to re-employ him. Some of the most obnoxious taxes on articles of consumption are about to be removed.

There is a remarkable discrepancy between the estimate of the number of persons subject to his rule, as made by Mehemet Ali and others who ought to be well informed. He contends that Egypt contains 4,000,000; they say 2,500,000. He maintains that the number of all under his rule exceeds 13,000,000; they admit that it may amount to 9,000,000, including the inhabitants of the territory subjected by the conquest of Cordofan, and of the districts around Mocha. Yet every one who recollects the state of Egypt, and of its now dependent provinces, 30 years ago, when, even to visit the pyramids of Gizeh. within 10 miles of this capital, it required an escort 100 men to save the traveller from being plundered, will give great praise to the Government which, notwithstanding the accusation made against it of being oppressive in taxation, and in draughting away the male population, has been able to ensure the most perfect safety to all who pass now through its dominions.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure during the year of the Hegira 1245, equivalent to 1830, those of the other subsequent years not being known to the public:—

INCOME.	PURSES.
Personal tax (feret el Bouss)	70,000
Haratch, or capitation-tax	800
Custom-house at Alexandria	6,000
Ditto at Damietta and Boulac	7,353
Ditto, at Old Cairo, and fish duty on Lake Menzaleh, near Damietta	2,500
Duty on corn and grain imported into Cairo	4,000
Ditto on salt, boats, and fish	3,500
Ditto on spirituous liquors and wines	2,771
Ditto on raw and dressed leather	7,048
Ditto on merchandise by land from Syria	200
Profits on lime, cement, and plaster	4,000
Product of the Custom-houses at Suez and Cossier	6,000
Profit on the monopoly of cotton, indigo, flax, sugar, honey, wax, henna, rose-water, flax-seed, and other seeds	65,500
Profit on the monopoly of corn, wheat, beans, barley, and rice	36,000
Ditto on the linen and woollen fabrics	12,000
Ditto on the manufacture of silks	6,000
Ditto on tolls in Upper and Lower Egypt	2,000
Duty or tax paid by dancing and public women and mountebanks	500
Profit on the butcheries and shambles	2,000
Monopoly of senna	260
Ditto on the Mint	12,000
Miri or land-tax	225,000
Tax on date trees	11,400
Profit on the sale of mats	800
Ditto on the natron	500
Ditto on soda at Alexandria	300
Custom-house at Daraouy	300
Profit on sal ammoniac	1,000
Custom-house at Seyout on goods coming from Darfur	60
Tax on the melting of precious metals	950
Tax on successions (beit el mal)	1,200
Ditto on inns and bazaars	400
Profit on the sale of oils	2,500
Monopoly of Lake Mœris, and of the canal called Joseph's	500
	495,343

EXPENDITURE.	PURSES.
Pay of the Army	120,000
Salaries to the chief functionaries, heads of the Administration, Pacha's household, &c.	38,600
Pay of clerks and employés	36,000
Pensions to ex-owners of villages	5,500
Expenses of the caravans of pilgrims, and for the support of the mosques at Mecca and Medina	2,200
For maintaining the manufactories and pay of the workmen	21,6 0
Different buildings, palaces, and bridges	18,000
Sent to Constantinople, as well presents as tribute	12,000
Salaries of the sheiks, and support of mosques.	2,500
Budget of the navy	60,000
Civil list of the Court	10,000
Rations to the employés	4,000
Pay of the Infantry and cavalry (irregular)	45,000
Pay of the Bedouin Arabs in employ	15,000
Pensions granted to different harems	7,000
Amount of articles imported from Europe for the navy, &c.	17,460
Extraordinary expenses and presents	2,500
Military school	1,500
Printing-office	350
Dock-yard and arsenal	10,500
Maintenance of the Pacha's harem and palace.	10,000
	439,710

Each purse contains 500 piasters, and is equal to 5 guineas.

The opium has been cultivated since 1245, and produced in 1247, 15,000 ockes, sold at 210 piasters each.

In 1248 it produced 40,000 ockes, for which 115 piasters per ocke have been offered.

From this statement, it would appear that Mehemet Ali does not want money, and that there is some truth in the expression attributed to him, of his having listened to the proposals for the loans in order to know how far his credit is good. There is, however, a great evil in the circulating medium, for the quantity of small gold pieces, in value about two shillings, cannot be changed into small silver money without payment of discount. The debased Turkish *beshlicks*, or five piaster pieces, in value about one piaster, are not allowed to circulate. There is no copper money of a size resembling the British pence, but the silver currency is considerably deteriorated.

The conflicting reports circulated in Europe respecting the system of Mehemet Ali are attributed to the conflicting interests of the merchants and Consuls here; those of the former who profit by it, of course laud it to the skies, while, on the contrary, the disappointed exaggerate every blemish, and point out evils where none really exist. There are three Consuls-General, viz. Colonel Campbell, who is also British Political Agent, a fine specimen of the British officers, between whom and Mehemet Ali the usual freemasonry of similar tastes and professions is described as prevailing. Monsieur Mimaut, a gentleman of remarkably popular manners, is the French Consul-General; and Colonel Duhamel, the Russian, is the youngest in points of age, as of appointment: he does not appear endowed with high talents, but will, no doubt, soon introduce the system of intrigues of which the Russians are so fond. In order to give eclat to his mission, he was by the Porte, in the *beraat* or *exequatur* granted for the exercising of his functions, called "the Grand Consul-General." As many of the merchants who hold the Offices of Consuls under the other Government have connexion in and carry on the trade with Russia, they are pliant tools in the hands of the agents. Half of the abuses thrown upon the government of Mehemet Ali is stated to derive its origin from a clique which surrounds the Court of another great Power. The Emperor of Austria is supposed to have a high regard for Mehemet Ali, to whom he has sent presents of the choicest wines, of hock and even tokay.

Intrigues are of course not wanting, in order to influence the will of the Pacha, as well as to prevent the measures which different Governments, and in particular England and France, may propose; but much of the evills which might arise from them are obviated by the practice of Mehemet Ali, who personally receives at all convenient hours the Consuls-General and the Dragomans, and by hearing from the former even through the medium of the official interpreters, the nature of their demands, is enabled to give a satisfactory reply. Various attempts to produce disunion between the Pacha and the agents of England and France are thereby frustrated. Russia is said to complain of Mehemet Ali's levying new troops, which fact is true solely in the sense of their being destined to supply the casualties daily occurring in the army among which, especially in Syria, there exists a considerable mortality The Arabs, strongly imbued with the doctrine of fatalism, are negligent of the proper means to remedy the simplest diseases, and the medical staff is otherwise far from being the best. The facility with which Russia can communicate with her agents is very great; whereas, by some curious mismanagement, there have been no official communications received even from Malta, which is within five or six days' sail, since the month of last December: that is, the last date of the despatches from the foreign office, received by the British political agent, is of the beginning of November, while the Russian Consul-General has communications scarcely 18 days old from St. Petersburgh. It is rumoured that the French Government has made some propositions to Mehemet Ali to the effect that he should take possession of Tripoli in order to put down the civil war now carried on by the inhabitants of the country around against those of that city, but which counsel Mehemet Ali is not disposed to adopt; and alleging that he does not wish to interfere there, for if the Powers of Europe wish to put an end to those disturbances, they can find other means than by him. This rumour has been magnified, in order to serve the purposes of intriguesers, into a resolution on the part of Mahomet Ali to aggrandize himself in that direction.

England and France possess great influence with Mehemet Ali; the former, because he is fully aware of her power, as he does not forget the simultaneous expeditions from Europe and India, under Generals Frazer and Baird; and also because Mehemet Ali as convinced that Great Britain has no wish to take possession of Egypt, and that her counsels are of all the most disinterested. Some suspicion usually attaches itself to France, in consequence of the conquest effected here, and of the anxiety of that country to retain its possession. The number of Frenchmen employed is considerable, among whom the most signal is M. Cerisy, created a Bey, by Mehemet Ali, who is the naval architect to whose exertions the rapid increase of Mehemet Ali's marine is due. This gentleman, after an absence of several years, being anxious to obtain permission to revisit his native country, leave was some time ago granted, but he is now in this city, and Mehemet Ali appears not to wish that he should go away soon. M. Besson, another Frenchman, and captain of the largest man of war, is expected to receive the appointment lately holden by Osman Noureddin Pacha. There is a curious story current respecting the notions entertained by Ibrahim Pacha of the relative characteristics of Englishmen and Frenchmen. Being on board ship, some years ago, on a voyage to Syria, Ibrahim, who for several days partook of a cold round of beef, at length exclaimed—"I like that joint, it is English and like Englishmen, one can eat of it many times, and yet, when it appears anew, it is excellent. Now I must show you a Frenchman." He caught a bottle of champagne, the cork flew out—"'Tis excellent too, but it will not last long so."

Among the subjects of discussion with the Porte is the amount of tribute due by Egypt. During the rule of the Mamelukes the sum paid was 1,000 purses per annum, which, in consequence of the deterioration of the piaster, has been raised to 10,000, but the Porte demands much more, which Mehemet Ali refuses on the ground that he had, at his own expense, supported the costly expedition against the Wahabites, whom he conquered, and thereby liberated "the Holy Cities" of Mecca and Medina, and ensured safety for the religion of "the true believers," as the Moslems are called. He also had paid the costs of the expeditions under Ibrahim Pacha to the Morea, and yet the Porte, which gave him nothing, now demands large contributions. "I must do justice to myself and to Egypt as well as "to the Sultan, and I cannot oppress Egypt to please "him." Those demands are said to be fomented by Russia to serve her views; yet persons in the confidence of Mehemet Ali assert boldly that he will give no cause for war, unless "badgered into it" by Russia and Turkey now united. In order to show his willingness to conciliate, Mehemet Ali, at the advice of the British Consul-General, sent back to Constantinople Abdullah Pacha, the ex-governor of St. Jean d'Acre, as well as some small vessels of war taken at that place. It is asserted, that the refusal to receive the Polish officers into his service was brought about by the anxiety of France to remove even that ground of dissatisfaction and umbrage, of which Russian diplomacy knew how to profit. Mehemet Ali lately sent 7,000 purses as a present to the harem of the Grand Seignor, which the latter refused to accept otherwise than as a portion of the tribute, and then demanded 30,000 more. It is clear that under the impression of his ancient power, the Sultan can easily be led to lord it over the Pacha of Egypt; but it must not be forgotten, that while the Turks are no longer formidable, the Arabs have grown at least respectable, and that a slight event may break the already feeble link which binds those two people together.

There are, it is said, politicians who suppose it possible for the Porte to subdue the Arabs, but they forget that the Turks are, too, but the decendants of conquerors. The Arabs are the original Mohammedans, and entertain but a slight veneration for the person of the Sultan, who is not "descendant," but merely "the successor," and that by conquest, of the ancient califs. Mehemet Ali, aware of that fact, had, as it has been ascertained since, for some period during the late campaign, if he had been forced to declare his own independence, the intention of pronouncing the Mollah, or Sheik of Mecca, to be the spiritual head of the Mohammedan religion. He had sounded the sheiks and ecclesiastics in various parts of his territories on the subject, and in this city, in particular, received a favourable answer. There is a Mollah at Constantinople, called the Sheik Islam, who is appointed and removed at the pleasure of the Sultan. It is manifestly more agreeable to the feelings of the Moslems, who annually throng in thousands, as being bound once in their lives to visit the sepulchre of their Prophet, to Mecca, to find there the head of their religion, rather than in the tool of a despotic Turk at Constantinople. The events of the last two years, prevented this intention from being carried into effect, but in case of future necessity, it will be put into practice notwithstanding the opposition of the Porte.

Between the Arabs and the Turks there exists no kindly feelings. The former hate their oppressors, although their timidity prevents all display of hostility, while the lordly Turk looks upon an Arab, although of the same religious belief, as on a being of an inferior race. Mehemet Ali is a Turk, and regarded as such by the Arabs; although the terror of his name is spread on all sides. The Arabs, who are said to be dissatisfied with the Europeans, who taught Mehemet Ali how to rule them, have been heard, in secret, to cry out for a change, and even that the Christians might come to govern them; yet none dare to raise the standard of rebellion. Several of the Arab officers, who have given proofs of capacity, are anxious to procure advancement in their profession; but the Turks have now learned to fear them, and even Mehemet Ali hesitates to comply with their wishes. The Christians, of whom there is a small number in Egypt, find protection and justice at the hands of Mehemet Ali, who is considered by some Moslems on that account as having abandoned the true belief. The profession in civil life of this remarkable man is, that "all men were created by God, and are to be judged "as to their religious belief by him alone." Mehemet Ali is not, however, disposed to relinquish his power, as his declaration proves—"I gained Cairo with the sabre, and I will defend it with the same weapon."

The continuance of the dynasty of Mehemet Ali is dependent on so many contingencies, that doubts are entertained by many on the subject. They represent the life of Ibrahim Pacha, whose talents as a warrior are superior to those of his father, as precarious, in consequence of the chances of appoplexy, to which they say he has a tendency. That he is fully fitted to succeed there is no doubt, and being more European, must be supported by Europe; but in case of the death of both, great difficulties must arise. Mehemet Ali has expressed his hopes that his family will last this century; and if his life be prolonged for ten years, there will be but little apprehension on the point, for many of the young men will then have been formed to govern, and the independence of Egypt may have been admitted by the different Powers.—*Times, May* 17.

MISCELLANEA.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council were occupied during the whole of their sitting on Thursday with the further hearing of an appeal from Madras, Vencata Kiladry Row, versus Vutchavoy Vencata Potty Ray. Messrs Miller and James Wigram appeared for the appellants; Mr. Serjeant Spankie for the respondents. The case was resumed yesterday morning and concluded. The Report of the Committee will be submitted to the King in Council.—*Morn. Chro. May* 17.

BITE FROM A VIPER.—A few days since, two boys, named Lepine and Weeks, of Weavering, in the employ of Lord Romney, went out into a wood during their dinner hour. The former saw a viper, and very foolishly endeavoured to catch it alive with his hand. The other boy with great presence of mind, killed the reptile, cut it open, extracted the fat from it, and applied it to the wound by briskly rubbing it in. The arm swelled considerably, and very serious doubts were at one time entertained of Lepine's recovery. Mr. Sanders, the surgeon, was however sent for, who cut out the flesh surrounding the wound. The boy is now rapidly recovering.—*Kent Herald.*

NEW COMET.—Professor Schumacher, Astronomer Royal of Denmark, announces in his *Astronomische Nachrichten*" of the 7th instant, the discovery of a new comet on the 8th ultimo, by Professor Gambart, of the Marseilles Observatory. Although it disappeared on the 13th, and from the state of the weather, and the temporary imperfection of his micrometer, his observations were interrupted and imperfect, Professor Gambart assigns its place, on the 10th, at 16h. 32m. 45s. of sidereal time, to be 20h. 9m. 7s. of right ascension, and 22 deg. 33 min. of south declination. When first seen it was near the horizon, having a nebulous appearance, and situated in the constellation Sagittarius, very near the nebula 2,064 of Sir John Herschel. The comet was of a pale light colour, of a very round form, and with a diameter of about four or five minutes.—*Athenæum.*

At the recent meeting of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in the case "Bye Rotteen Koowur v. Rewee Budra" (Bombay), on the application of counsel for the respondent on petition, the East India Company were appointed to act on the part of the respondent.—*Times, May* 19.

Ask any saddler what a saddle is put on a hore's back for, and he will give some such answeer as the following:—"The ease of the rider, or to help the rider to hold on." Let us tell them that they are not right, and that so far from the saddle helping to keep on, it is much more difficult to sit on them than the bare back, and if riders only wanted to stick on, they should ride on a cloth, or adopt the plan of the Marquis of Tweedale—ride with plush breeches on a saddle made of the same material, the nap of this being turned the reverse way to the beeches, so that they work into one another.

Fecundity.—An insolvent applied to the Commissioners at Bristol for his discharge; among the assets he laid before the board were thirty children all by one wife, who had three times presented him with twins. His creditors mostly were medical practitioners. He was discharged. His was a case *crying* loud for relief.

RECOVERY OF RECORDS.—DARMSTADT, April 29.—We learn from authority that may be depended on, that the documents which Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, caused to be taken during the 30 years' war from the towns subject to Mentz, such as Miltenburg, Aschaffenburg, and Heinheim, and which he afterwards had conveyed to Stockholm, are still in that capital. Hopes are entertained that we may recover these documents, which are of much importance to science and history. We learn that Dr. Stenier, Aulic Councillor of Hesse is making every exertion for this purpose—*Frankfort paper.*

An occurrence took place in the Corn-market, Stirling, betwixt 9 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Wednesday last, which excited no small alarm and consternation, and has been attended with considerable loss and damage to property. In consequence of the contemplated improvements in the Corn-market workmen have been for some time engaged in blasting the rock behind the wall which separates the market from the adjoining garden; and, in order that the men might proceed more readily with their operations, a portion of the wall on which the roof of the market building rests was taken down. The consequence was, that at this spot there was a free communication betwixt the rock and the market-place. The men had, at the time stated, prepared a charge, and after warning the people around, applied the match, when the charge went off with a tremendous explosion, which shook all the houses around in the most alarming manner. This was not all. Such was the extraordinary power of the shot, that immense masses of the rock were thrown in every direction through the opening mentioned in the wall. Some of them struck the cast-iron pillars, others the roof, and one large piece—the strong beam on which the market building rested, supported by the pillars, and all of them with such prodigious force, that four of the pillars were broken in pieces, a portion of the roof blown away, and the large beam, about 12 inches in diameter, torn asunder, and cast into the centre of the market-place, so that almost the whole building was instantly a complete ruin. Fortunately, no person suffered any personal injury, although some of the pieces flew to such a height as to break a pane in one of the high windows of the Athenæum-buildings.—*Stirling Journal.*

Accident.—On the 11th inst. Mr. Joseph Nowlan, of Wilkes county, was accidentally shot by Mr. Charles Simpson, while engaged in a turkey hunt. The deceased was imitating a turkey call which deceived Mr. S. and answering, he cautiously approached, until seeing as he supposed, the object of his pursuit, he raised his rifle and fired with fatal effect. They were not hunting in company, and each was ignorant of the others' being near.—*Charleston Paper.*

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